The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND [illegible] AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN: WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1793. [NUMB. 17 OF VOL. I.]

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

NUMBER VI.

FACTS are ſtubborn things, and neither to be *talked* nor *voted* away. The public mind is returning with freſh emotion to the enquiry into the Treaſury adminiſtration, which was arreſted for a moment by the tumultuous voice of an intereſted faction, and the triumphs of a legiſlative majority, which decides nothing, or by condemning the authors will doubly condemn the object.

The tone of converſation is rapidly changing. Even the emiſſaries of ſpeculation, who haunt the coffee-houſes, and babble in the ſtreets, begin to ſoften their note, and to feel the reverberating force of truths which they can no longer elude or reſiſt.

Could it be otherwiſe? Fair argument was offered. How was it refuted?—By ſophiſtry and evaſion.—Clear proofs were ſtated. With what were they oppoſed? With detected calculations and unfounded aſſertions.

On the ſide of the minority, appeared temperance, order, and dignity. On the ſide of the majority, what? A precipitancy that confirms ſuſpicion; a contempt for decorum, under a pretended zeal for "Order;" and the joint outcry of Bank-Directors, ſtifling the utterance of truths moſt intereſting to the public ear.

The ſubject is again before the public, and there are diſintereſted men who will examine and judge for themſelves.

It is the character of truth to be ſimple and conſiſtent. Error and wrong forever entangle and betray themſelves by their own contradictions.

Whilſt the Secretary was preparing his correction of the *Errata*, which made his printed ſtatements unintelligible or deluſive, his unlucky champions were trumpeting them as clearer than the ſun at noon, and reproaching the blindneſs of all not equally gifted with this new ſpecies of ſecond-ſight.

The Secretary acknowledges the freedoms taken with appropriations, and ſtrives to work out an apology rather than a juſtification. His advocates, on the contrary, maintain that his meaſures have been ſtrictly conformable to law.

The Secretary declares himſelf "completely reſponſible in all inſtances, *where ſpecial exceptions (to wit,* inſtructions from the Preſident) *do not appear.*" His unwary advocates leave him ultimately behind the ſcreen of inſtructions from the Preſident, *which do not appear.*

The Secretary admits that a full view of the public monies and funds had never been rendered to the legiſlature; and is content with an attempt (an aukward one, to be ſure) to throw the blame from himſelf on the legiſlature. His repreſentatives have ſo far miſtaken the intereſt of their conſtituent, as to affirm, ſome of them, that full information was given; others that the legiſlature had no right to it.

The greateſt folly of all has conſiſted in expecting that ſuch a tiſſue of contradictions could divert an enlightened people from demanding a fair account of their finances, and of the execution of the laws appropriating their money.

Why, they begin already to repeat, why have the laws of appropriation been ſported with? Why have the inſtructions of the Preſident, in purſuance of law, been infringed and affronted? Why has a gallant nation in the friendſhip of liberty with the United States, been kept out of the money due to them? Why have immenſe ſums been drawn from their legal ſituation, and depoſited in the bank—under a repreſentation, when one purpoſe is to be anſwered, that it might be paid to the bank, not lie dead to the public; under another pretext, when another explanation is requiſite, that it will be abſorbed in the neceſſary expenditures of the current quarter?

Why, it is again demanded, have the Congreſs been kept in the dark? Why have the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund been kept in the dark? Why have bank-directors, and the favorites of bank-directors, been alone deemed worthy of the ſecrets of the public money?

The boaſted difference between a free government and a tyranny is, that the former is a government of laws, not of men. Appropriations of money are the laws that ſhould be held moſt ſacred. So they are viewed by the conſtitution, which has made their inviolability the palladium of liberty againſt the greateſt of all dangers, the danger of ſtanding armies.

A precedent therefore, which invades appropriations of public money, is the moſt alarming that could be exhibited in a young republic. That it ſhould have been coeval with the firſt acts of our Fiſcal Hiſtory, is an omen ſingular as it is menacing.

This wanton infraction of legal appropriations is marked with every additional colour that could ſtain the tranſaction.

Beſides being a breach of the law, without even the plea of neceſſity, it was a moſt flagrant attack on the dignity and authority of the Preſident.

It was a breach of public faith ſolemnly plighted.

It was levelled againſt a nation who had aided us in our ſtruggles for liberty, and needed our aid in ſtruggling for her own: who enjoys the gratitude and affection of the people of America, and whoſe glorious cauſe is dignified with the hopes, and hallowed by the prayers, of every human being that groans under the chains and ſcourges of deſpotiſm.

Are other aggravations wanted? Behold them in the ſtudied concealments from the repreſentatives of the people, and the ſpirit of contumacy when ſummoned to give information.

Trace them in lending the public money to the bank without intereſt, and borrowing money at the ſame time from the bank with intereſt.

Do you wiſh to go farther ſtill? You muſt do what a moſt reſponſible repreſentative [Mr. F.] was hindered from doing; you muſt compare the dates of theſe fiſcal manœuvres with particular bubbles of ſpeculation, and with the well known paroxyſms of the bank.

And if you are deſirous of unravelling the whole plot, and underſtanding all its curious incidents, you muſt open the transfer books of ſtock, and the diſcount books of the bank; and compare with theſe the names, and dates, and votes, to be found in your public bodies.

How afflicting the ſpectacle! In the infancy of a republican conſtitution, are diſcloſed the diſtorted features of an old monarchy, worn out with debauch and diſeaſe. The myſteries and obliquities of its fiſcal operations are copied with an admiring ſervility. The ſubtle virus of pecuniary influence is inoculated into the vitals of the government. Even the outlandiſh dialect of political craft is wickedly mimicked by the venal pens of newſpaper partizans. Enquiries into abuſes are nick-named an oppoſition. Oppoſition is a purſuit of office. Patriotiſm is hypocriſy. In the thirſt of power and the baſe arts of ſeeking it, human nature is, with them, univerſally the ſame. And in this reſpect only is the doctrine of equality admitted to be true.

Americans, you owe your liberties to developement and defeat of the firſt inſidious eſſays of uſurpation. Remember, that you muſt preſerve them by the ſame vigilance!

FRANKLIN.

Philad. March 18, 1793.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of CRICHTON AND STEWART, expiring this date, they mutually agree to diſcontinue the buſineſs; the former intending to leave this ſtate ſhortly.

HUGH STEWART

Having purchaſed the Stock on hand, conſiſting of a variety of FALL and SPRING GOODS, will in future continue the buſineſs on his own account.——We earneſtly entreat thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, either by bond, note, or open account, to make ſpeedy proviſion for diſcharging their reſpective balances to the ſaid STEWART, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; and thoſe who are Creditors, will pleaſe bring forward their claims to him for adjuſtment.

DAVID CRICHTON.
HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793. (tf)

IN conſequence of the above diſſolution, I beg leave to inform the Friends of ſaid Houſe, and the Public, that I expect an ASSORTMENT in the Fall, in the choice and diſpoſal of which every exertion will be made to form an object for Cuſtomers.

HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793.

AST, BINGHAM, & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public in general, That they arrived from Europe and have for ſale by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Store on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Robert Gamble's ſtore, and the ſtreet leading from Mayo's bridge, a general aſſortment of HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, HOSIERY, SADDLERY, &c. —In a few months they expect an aſſortment of Cloths, Stuffs, Cottons, Silks, Umbrellas, Hats, Modes, Artificial Flowers, Looking-Glaſſes, Window, Tumbler and Wine-Glaſſes, and many other articles of Britiſh, French, German and other Manufactures.

Alſo in the ſame Houſe, TWO LARGE CONVENIENT ROOMS TO LET.

N. B. They have alſo ſame aſſortment at *Norfolk* and *Peterſburg.*

Richmond, May 29, 1793. (tf 14)

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualitied *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels,* A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price. —He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf 9)

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on the ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will be pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

THE ſuperintendance of COUTTS' FERRY at the Falls of *James* river, from *Manchester* to this city, being given up to the SUBSCRIBER,—I beg leave to inform my FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, That on *the firſt day of June next*, I will have two HORSE-BOATS and a FOOT-BOAT to ply at the ſaid ferry.—The boats are in good repair, and every attendance will be obſerved to Paſſengers, ſkilful hands being employed to work them. To facilitate this purpoſe, the rates will be lowered as follows:—For a man and horſe 4d.—For a man croſſing and re-croſſing the ſame, and for other things ferriagable in proportion.

LEWIS BUCKNER.

May 23, 1793. (*et* 4 12)

I WANT a ſmart, active WHITE BOY as an APPRENTICE, on terms which will be advantageous to him.

HENRY BANKS.

May 27, 1793.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday night, the 17th inſt. a likely grey HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he trots and gallops; no brand as I can recollect.—Any perſon who will bring me the ſaid Horſe, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him, will be paid the above reward, by (6‖)

RICHARD WATKINS.

Richmond, (*Rocket's Mill*) June 2, 1793.

LONDON, April 14.

STATE PAPER.

GENERAL DUMOURIER

To the FRENCH NATION.

SINCE the commencement of the revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the liberty and honor of the nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of foreign affairs during three months, I elevated and sustained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered six millions of livres destined for secret services. I have proved, that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the department of the north. This department I was ordered to quit with my troops, at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprise, for the purpose of conveying me to the citadel of Mentz, where I was to be condemned, by a council of war, to suffer death.

On the 28th of August, I took upon me, in Champaygne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, and without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the saviour of France; and then it was that the most wicked of men, the approbium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without any mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champaygne, and some other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November, the Belgic Provinces, where I gained the forever-memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring, now to the title of Duke of Brabant; now to the Stadtholdership, and again to the Dictatorship. To retard and crush my successes, the minister Pache, supported by the criminal Faction to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospital, more than twenty five thousand deserted through misery and disgust, and upwards of ten thousand horses died of hunger!!!

I transmitted to the National Convention, very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris, to engage the legislatures to apply a remedy to the evil; they did not even condescend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night bands of pretended federates demand my head; and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults followed me even into the country house, to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my country, because it was proposed to me to negociate the suspension of the war against England and Holland, which I had conceived as indispensible to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negociated, and that successfully, the National Convention itself hastened to declare war, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this declaration, and learned it through the medium of the gazettes only. I hastened to form a small army of new troops, who had never fought; and with these troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of 3 strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix la Chapelle, the raising of the siege of Maestricht, and the sad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly summoned—I abandoned my conquests to fly to its succour; and considered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a speedy success only. I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March, I had a considerable advantage at Tirlemont. On the 18th, I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing under my charge, were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th, we retreated honorably with the brave men that were left together; for a part of the army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d, we fought with the same courage; and to our firmness was owing the preservation of the remains of an army which breaths solely for true liberty; for the right of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It is then that the Marats, the Robertspierres, and the criminal sects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of generals, and more especially of mine. These villains, bribed with the gold of foreign power to complete the disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the generals to be arrested. They keep them in the gaols of Paris, to September te them; for thus it is that these monsters have coined a word, to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the army, in which employment I laboured, night and day, on the 1st of April (yesterday) four commissioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I should be brought to the bar of the convention itself. The war minister, Bournonville (my pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in suit of these perfidious emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of assassin, either fugitives from, or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavouring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest—Nothing could shake their pride; and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguish, as speedily as possible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people.—Our principles were consecrated in the declaration of the rights of man; and there have resulted from the labors of our legislators, 1st, the declaration which says France is and shall remain a monarchy—2dly, a constitution to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This constitution might, and indeed must have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience, its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the legislative and executive powers would establish a wise equilibrium, which would prevent either of these powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining despotism. If the despotism of a single individual is dangerous to liberty, how much more odious must be that of seven hundred men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiousness and excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a constitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the assembly of representatives, and were themselves awed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris. The strife between the two powers became at length a daily combat. Then was the equilibrium destroyed—France ceased to have a king, and the victory of the 10th of August was soiled by the atrocious crimes of the first days of September.

All the departments, but more especially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proscriptions, and massacres. No Frenchman, the assassins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in security! The consternation of slavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains: Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waste the departments; and of the seven hundred individuals who composed this despotic and anarchical body, four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, exposed to the exterminating sword of the Marats and Robertspierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis XVI. perished, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal; and it is thus that the decree of the 19th of November has provoked all nations, by holding out to them our aid, provided they will consent to disorganize themselves. It is thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the massacre of our whole army by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not saved that very army by my proclamation. It is thus that a decree established the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous judges, without recourse or appeal to any other tribunal. It is thus that during the last month all the decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride, and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the state no other than daring, incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in administration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These seven hundred individuals despise, detest calumniate and revile each other; and have already, and that frequently thought of poignarding the one or the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coalesce afresh; and hold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In the mean time, their committees devour every thing, that of the national treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked against all the powers of Europe? It has disorganized the armies, instead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers, which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of recompensing these brave warriors by promotion and praises, these legislators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disarmed and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry; and the brave French artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They notwithstanding, create new corps composed of the Satellites of the second of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unless by the armies they surcharge and disorganize. The convention sacrifices every thing to these Satelliles of tyranny, to these cowardly headloppers. The choice of officers, and that of administrators, are in every particular the same: we see throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny:—And, in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole universe: it says to one of its generals, go and take Rome—and to another, sally forth and subdue Spain—to the end that despoiling commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman proconsuls against whom Cicero declaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediteranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exposes the fleets of Brest to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time, a civil war spreads thro all the departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution; others, by an indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis the sixteenth 3d and others, finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies and provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles, and will by their succours, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our corsairs disappear on the Ocean; soon will the southern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have those from the North and from America been intercepted by the squadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges: and the ferocity of our canibals will but increase with our calamities.

Frenchmen, we have a rallying point which can stifle the monster of anarchy; it is the constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, & 91, it is the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, and shall recover our glory, by resuming our constitution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness: too much blood has already been spilled. If the monsters by whom we have been disorganized chuse to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have of grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners, who fall into their hands, and all this in despite of the calumnies spread by our agitators to render us ferocious, but they engage to suspend their march, not to pass our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the determination of all our internal dissentions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the late name of constitution, civil war will cease or can no longer exist unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by foreign powers. These have no hatred to any others among us, except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a nation whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who for the space of a year, have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor slavery, will expose in the bosom of their families, after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country by the re-establishment of the constitution, of peace and good order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow citizens.

The general in chief of the French Army,
DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Mareschal Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, General in Chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire,

TO THE FRENCH.

THE General in Chief Dumourier, has communicated to me his declaration to the French Nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is desolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a Constitution and a wise and permanent government. I know this also to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his Majesty the Emperor, and his Russian Majesty.

Filled at this moment with esteem for the bulk of so great and generous a nation, to whom the immutable principles of honor and justice were held sacred, until, by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which, under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but assassinations and poignards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France.

Profoundly penetrated with these great truths, and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of a country torn by so many convulsions and misfortunes:

I declare by the present proclamation, that I will support, by all the force in my power, the generous and benificent intentions of the General in Chief DUMOURIER, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that, having lately fought us on several occasions as a valiant, intrepid & generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should General Dumourier desire it, or even all my army, to that of France, to oppose as friends and companions in arms worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and, as a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it if the nation should find it imperfect;—thus to restore to France, as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquility and happiness. I therefore declare on my word of honor, that I will not enter the territory of France to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare upon my word of honor, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred trust; and I engage, in the most express and positive terms, to restore them, as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare, that I will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures, that my troops shall not commit the least disorder; not allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting, every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army, who shall disobey my orders to this effect, shall be immediately punished with the most ignominous death.

Given at the Head Quarters at Mons, the 5th of April, 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Mareschal Prince of SAXE COBOURG, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, TO THE FRENCH.

THE declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April, 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore, as soon as possible, peace and tranquility to Europe. In it I manifested, in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced, and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers, and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself, therefore, forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known, that a state of war, so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistic is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to take. There will, therefore, only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigor.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give this new address to the French nation, all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated May 28, to his friend in this city.

"The ſum of advices received by the April packet are of the moſt melancholy caſt; not for France alone, but they place England in an equally perilous ſituation. Letters are received from my correſpondents at Briſtol, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. all of which places are in the deepeſt diſtreſs: the principal trading towns in England are ruined, and the nation itſelf is in the utmoſt danger of a general bankruptcy. The miniſter, Pitt, has been reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs in filling the loan, no competition being to be obtained among the money lenders. The ſubſcriptions were finally made up through the influence of jobbs and the agency of runners, ſolicitors, &c. employed by Pitt himſelf, and nothing but a gleam of ſucceſs from Holland has hitherto ſaved the nation from a dreadful convulſion, which would yet be inevitable, ſhould any thing ſerve to throw America into the ſcale of oppoſition and an union with France in the preſent war.—In addition to the above (which is extracted from ſeveral letters) a friend of the beſt information in London thus writes to me: "The American government has now an opportunity that may never return, of ſecuring their weſtern commercial intereſts upon its own terms, provided Britiſh men and Britiſh meaſures are not too deeply interwoven in the councils of America, and ſhameful ſacrifices made from that cauſe. Neutrality is anxiouſly wiſhed for, as the policy of America, and the contrary deprecated with fear and trembling."

On Tueſday the 27th inſt. Citizen Bombard, the commanding officer of the frigate l'Ambuſcade, having invited general Mifflin, governor of Pennſylvania, generals Knox and Stewart, Mr. Bingham, colonel Smith, and Mr. Thomas Lee Shippen, to dine with him on board the frigate; they accepted of his invitation, and went on board at three o'clock, in company with Citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic.

After dinner was over, ſeveral hymns ſacred to liberty were ſung with all the enthuſiaſm of feelling, and the following toaſts were drank:—

1. The American and French Republics—May they be forever united! (a ſalute of 21 guns.)
2. The Preſident of the United States.
3. The Rights of Man—May they become univerſal law!
4. The Republican fair.
5. The Frigate l'Ambuſcade—(a volunteer by the Governor of Pennſylvania.)

The Artillery Men went through their exerciſe before the American generals who appeared ſatisfied with the preciſion with which the whole was performed.

As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, citizen Dupont, the boatſwain, addreſſed them in the name of his meſſmates, in a ſpeech replete with feeling, and nearly as follows:

"You ſee before you your good friends the French. Several of us have ſhed their blood to eſtabliſh your liberty and independence; we are willing, if neceſſary, to ſhed to the laſt drop of what remains, for the maintaining of that freedom, which like you we have acquired. We are ſtill your good friends and brethren, and if you ſhould again want our aſſiſtance, we ſhall always be ready to give you proofs of our attachment."

The governor anſwered this artleſs and energetic addreſs by expreſſing his moſt ſincere wiſhes for the happineſs of the French nation, and the ſucceſs of the frigate l'Ambuſcade."

On boarding the frigate, the Ambaſſador was ſaluted with 21 guns, which were repeated by all the French ſhips that were in the port. He then repaired on board the ſhip Amiable, commanded by captain Paul, the brave and generous American, who had the good fortune of ſaving the whole crew and the moſt valuable part of the cargo of the French ſhip La Belle Creole. Citizen Genet expreſſed to him in the name of the French nation, all the gratitude of his countrymen for this noble exertion. He informed him, at the ſame time, of the vote of thanks decreed to him by the national convention. Captain Paul received the ambaſſador with cordiality, and citizen Genet, as he left his veſſel, was ſaluted with ſeveral hearty cheers from his crew, and the American citizens who were aſſembled in great numbers on the wharf.

On Sunday evening laſt, the French privateer ſchooner Sans Culottes, captain Ferrie, with the ſnow Joſeph, her prize, arrived at Baltimore. The following extracts are taken from her log book:—April 29, took the ſchooner Eunice, captain Tucker, belonging to New Providence, bound to Philadelphia; the ſame day took the ſchooner John, captain Richardſon, from New Providence, bound to Norfolk—May 13, took the ſloop Spry, captain Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New Providence—May 22, at 5, P. M. ſaw four ſail of veſſels, and gave chace; they hoiſted Engliſh colours, fired each a gun to windward, and formed a line. The Sans Culottes crowded all ſail, and at 11 o'clock came up with and engaged them for 5 glaſſes. The ſnow Joſeph, from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, being to windward, brought all her guns to bear on the Sans Culottes, in order to diſcharge them into her and then to up helm, and run her down; but the Sans Culottes's fire proving too warm, before the deſign could be executed the Joſeph ſtruck, the captain having received a cannon ball through his right thigh, and both his hands being ſhot off. A ſquall ariſing, the three other veſſels bore away: The Sans Culottes then hove about, to take care of her prize, when finding the captain of her dangerouſly wounded, and having 3 wounded on board the Sans Culottes, captain Ferry gave over the chace.—The Sans Culottes had 20 men, including officers on board, when ſhe took the Joſeph, three of whom were wounded.

The ſhip James, Capt. Howard, arrived at New-York from London on Thurſday laſt after a ſhort paſſage. There are letters in town by this veſſel as late as London the 14th April; ſome mention the French forces as ſucceſsful, others ſtate the probability of a monarchical government being finally eſtabliſhed in France.

The London papers received by the JAMES are to the 13th of April. From theſe it appears that Dumourier attempted to march to Paris and proceeded as far as CAMBRAY. Finding, however, his forces diminiſh at every ſtep, and that the ſoldiery were leaving him,——not to return to their homes, but were forming innumerable ſmall camps around him, he took the determination of abandoning his nefarious attempt.

He left his army with about 1200 cavalry and next made an attempt to enter LISLE, the garriſon of which place tho't well diſpoſed towards him.

The gates of the city, however were ſhut againſt him and he was received by a general diſcharge of fire arms.

From this place, according to ſome accounts, he fled to the Auſtrians, other accounts, which however, do not bear ſuch ſtrong marks of authenticity ſtate, that he was taken and carried priſoner to Liſle.

Extract of a letter from London, April 12.

"The traiterous correſpondence bills has paſſed the commons, and will the Lords. The American merchants could not ſucceed in their applications, for American veſſels to be exempted. It checks all intercourſe with France, even in neutral bottoms. Inſurance here on *all* veſſels, even American to France are void, though from America direct with proviſions of every deſcription. No veſſel touching here, and for a market, can go to France.

"It will be followed up by all the European courts, to check all political and commercial intercourſe with France.

"The Congreſs at Antwerp have determined on active war againſt France, with all the combined forces by ſea and land.

Extract of a letter from Statia, of 14th inſt. to the ſame perſon.

"An American veſſel from windward this day the captain of her ſays he ſaw the Engliſh fleet and was boarded by an admiral's ſhip, off Fort Royal, and that they would allow no veſſel to go in; from which ſuppoſe they mean to beſiege it."

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

"The general ſentiment excited here by the events in Europe, I believe to be in favor of neutrality as qualified by treaty. The love of the French cauſe, and the wiſh for their ſucceſs in the eſtabliſhment of their republic, which are ſincere, do by no means blind the public eye to the charms and the profits immediate and remote of neutrality.

"This ſort of loving is pretty much the ſort which actuates friendſhips in general, and ends in good wiſhes, when to act would hazard eaſe and ſafety.

"Should party names however excite diſſentions, a fever may be raiſed which might not favor of neutrality in its effects. It is therefore of conſequence to ſteer as wide of old animoſities in modern dreſs as poſſible."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baltimore, dated the 26th inſt. to a gentleman in this city.

"I arrived here after a paſſage of 14 days from St. Euſtatia. Tobago was taken by the Engliſh when their fleet arrived; it was expected they would attack Martinico and Guadaloupe, and I believe thoſe Iſlands are now in their poſſeſſion. There may now be leſs diſorder and bloodſhed—for, during the four months I ſpent there, I was witneſs to very cruel ſcenes. I am glad to be far from them; no other perſon could obtain a congee to leave the iſlands at that critical moment."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 21, 1793.

"We are ſo abſorbed in politics here, that one can ſcarcely ſnatch an inſtant to light the torch at the altar of friendſhip—our old reſtleſs demagogues, who wiſh to keep the world forever in boiling water, but who do not much wiſh by the way to be in danger of ſcalding, are continually ſtrumming the old tune, as if the freeſt people upon earth were in a coſpiracy againſt their own liberty.—Theſe men pretend to be friends to peace and neutrality, but are clamorous for meaſures which would plunge us in war—But all ſteady men oppoſe them. For my part, I reſpect the principles of the French revolution—they are rooted in the good of mankind, and will, if properly cultivated bring forth much fruit; but the conduct of their preſent rulers is degradingly erroneous—they have in my opinion ſwerved from all and every of their fundamental maxims, as expreſſed in their old, and even the new bill of rights;—But whatever the iſſue may be, as reſpects their preſent ſyſtem, the ſober ſenſe of France muſt be gainers. As our democrats are in favor of plunging us in a war on account of France, of courſe they are oppoſed to Britain—Here I diſagree with them alſo—It is my opinion that in a few years Great-Britain will be the firm friend and ally of the United States. They have already experienced our valour, and they reſpect us as a nation—We are united by language, by policy, by habits, by religion and conſanguinity—and an union thus originally cemented muſt, notwithſtanding it may be broken, like the parts of the adder, contact and re-unite—It is ſaid that when friends fall out, it ſerves to ſtrengthen friendſhip—It may be applied as well to political as to natural friends, and when the heat of the hour of controverſy is abated and over, and the prejudice of ignorant or narrow minds is done away, we ſhall, each one, ſee its intereſt in the alliance.—I have predicted—but time muſt be the interpreter.

"As to the opinion now propagated, for no good purpoſe I fear, that the liberties of this country are involved in the iſſue of European quarrels, it appears to me monſtrous and abſurd—there is nothing plainer than this, that it is and muſt be for the intereſt of all the powers of the eaſtern hemiſphere, whether free or deſpotic, to cultivate a good underſtanding with the United States of America."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, dated April 6, 1793, via Cape-Francois.

"Citizen Friend,

"I lay hold of the opportunity of the frigate la Concorde ſailing for the cape, to inform you of what happens in France. You have ſeen the war in the colonies; we are almoſt in the ſame criſis. The ſame monſters which fomented the war in St. Domingo, have fomented it in France. The country has revolted againſt us; and the country people act like the negroes, only they are leſs reaſonable. The refractory prieſts have inſpired them with ſuch a degree of fanaticiſm, that they believe they ſhall go to heaven immediately in caſe they ſhould be killed. The country here has been ſubdued; but a number of theſe unfortunate people were killed before they could be brought to reaſon, and we have likewiſe loſt a number of brave patriots.

"The evil is much greater at Nantes: The city is beſeiged by more than 40,000 country people, having emigrated noblemen and refractory prieſts at their head. They are conſtantly fighting. The patriots of Nantes made great havoc amongſt theſe unhappy people, but this does not deter them; we likewiſe have loſt a great number of good patriots. All the mails are intercepted. In ſhort, we are at war with all nations, and civil war rages in our own boſom, which is worſe than all the combined powers; beſides we are ſurrounded with traitors: But let it be as it will, I hope we ſhall conquer them all, and that liberty will triumph.

"A number of municipalities and diſtricts have been maſſacred—and many of the citizens, houſes and caſtles of the patriots have been pillaged and burnt, particularly in the department of Vendee in Poitou. We have a cruel war, but we will ſuſtain it. I am at preſent at Breſt, in order to ſend troops to Martinique.

"A fleet is to cruize on the coaſts of Poitou in order to prevent a deſcent.

"Normontiers, Bourgneuf, Macheroul, St. Nazaire, Croiſic, Guerande, Montoiſe, &c. have been taken by the emigrants. The citizens of Nantes have retaken St. Nazaire and Croiſic; in the laſt named place upwards of 800 emigrants were killed at one diſcharge.

The patriots were ſurpriſed through the want of attention of the adminiſtrative bodies, or as I rather think, betrayed. They have now began to drive off theſe villains, for ſo they may be juſtly called. The Guillotine is conſtantly a going—a great many heads are cut off every day. This is horrid. The war will be terrible this ſummer.—Farewell.

"I have nothing good to tell you; of the bad we have enough, but nevertheleſs I hope we ſhall conquer. I wiſh you more tranquility than we have.

"Juſt now peace is made with Hambourgh, and orders have been given to reſtore the veſſels taken from them. Sweden, Denmark and the United States are at peace with us; this is all."

Capt. Rich, of the brig Jane, in 23 days from Kingſton, informs, that when he left that port, about thirty French prizes were brought in there, ſome of them very rich.

RICHMOND, *June* 10.

On Friday laſt, the Honorable the Judges of the Federal Court, held in this city, gave their opinions on the important ſubject of the payment of the Britiſh Debts (which has engroſſed the attention of the Court, for ſeveral days paſt.)

The points before the court were,

1ſt. Whether the Britiſh debts were recoverable in this ſtate, the acts of the Virginia Aſſembly having prohibited the recovery, which acts paſſed prior to the adoption of the Conſtitution of the United States.

2d. Whether the payments made into the loan-office were not complete bars to the plaintiff's action for ſo much as was paid?

3d. As the definitive treaty had been broken by the Government of Great-Britain, Whether the treaty of peace ſhould be carried into effect on the part of America?

And, laſtly. Whether the debtor was not annihilated by the diſſolution of the government, on the 4th day of July, 1776?

The Court were unanimouſly of opinion on the 1ſt, 3d, and laſt points, for the plaintiff, conſidering the adoption of the Conſtitution as a repeal of all laws in oppoſition to the treaty of peace, which by that adoption had become the ſupreme law of the land; and upon this ground gave judgment for the plaintiff on the firſt point. On the third they were of opinion, that the court could not take notice of a breach of a treaty, if ſuch did exiſt, without a declaration to that effect from the Congreſs of the United States. On the laſt, gave judgment for the plaintiff, as the plea of the defendant could not be ſupported by the laws and uſages of nations. On the ſecond point, the court were divided, Mr. Jay, Chief Juſtice of the United States, for the plaintiffs, Mr. Iredell and Mr. Griffin for the defendants—upon that plea then, judgment was entered for the defendants, a majority of the court ſuppoſing, that as that law had been carried into complete effect before the treaty of peace, and as by that law, the defendant was diſcharged from the debt, the tereaty of peace could not again charge him.

From a New York paper of 29th ult.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the ſhip Hazard, of Wiſcaſſet, in 34 days from Liverpool; ſhe brings no news of any conſequence, farther than we had from London of the 11th of April—Privateers are ſtill fitting out in the different ports of England, although it is generally believed that peace is near at hand, as the preſent French National Convention, in all probability, cannot long govern, they having entirely loſt the confidence of the people, and famine and the ſword ſurround them in every direction.—Dumourier and his army have declared in favor of a regal government, and are undoubtly on the march to Paris.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 18, 1793.

"A flag of truce arrived here a few days ago from Jamaica: The captain told me, that when he left there, there were upwards of 40 French veſſels bound into port.

"It is currently reported, that Admiral Gairdner, with an Engliſh fleet, has taken all the French iſlands to the windward, and that it is his intention to take this place next. He will make an eaſy capture, and find no reſiſtance here. At this moment five European veſſels hove in ſight: who they are we know not. We are at this moment in a very critical ſituation, ſurrounded by enemies, that is ta ſay, the Engliſh privateers on the one ſide, and the brigands on the other.

"Flour is very high; there is not enough in the Cape to laſt one week. Beef ſells, in market, at half a dollar a pound, and there are but twelve bullocks in the Cape.

"The Engliſh privateers have taken two American brigs for having French property on board: one of them from Philadelphia, laden with flour, and the other from Charleſton, laden with rice."

☞ *Several favors from Poetical Correſpondents are received, and will be duly attended to.*

ALEXANDER GILCHRIST,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the MARIA, *from* LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE;

Which he will ſell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a low advance, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, June 7, 1793. [em4]

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday laſt, LEWIS, a bright mulatto boy, about ſixteen years of age, 5 feet three or four inches high, ſtout made, his hair inclinable to grow long; had on when he went away a pair of corded overalls, and a ſhort coat of the ſame. He was late the property of Mr. *George Wyatt*, of *King & Queen* county, of whom I purchaſed him in 1789, and it is likely he is gone thence, where he has a mother.—LEWIS can ſhave and comb tolerably well, and knows partly the duties of an houſe ſervant. He may endeavour to paſs as free. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond*; or a ſatisfactory reward for him to be lodged in any jail within this commonwealth, and all reaſonable expences paid.

ED: B. LACY.

Richmond, Monday, the 10th of June, 1793.

From the ORACLE OF DAUPHIN, *printed at Harrisburg Pennsylvania.*

WHEN the mind is with trouble oppres'd,
Or the body subjected to pain,
'Tis a folly, I find, to seek rest—
'Tis a thing that we cannot obtain.

In vain, on a pillow of down,
Lies the head that's tormented with care;
In vain from the noise of the town,
Does the man, who's perplexed, repair.—

For the thorn rankles deep in his side,
And accompanies him to the grove;
And the anguish will never subside,
Till kind heaven the same shall remove.

The head with a diadem crown'd,
While oppressed with intrigues of the state,
Throbs—nor can all the joys which surround,
Diminish, or shake off the weight.

The peasant—oh, grant me his lot!—
Undiminish'd by care, enjoys health;
Peace makes her abode in his cot—
He ne'er wishes for ill-gotten health.

The BLUE EY'D LASSIE.
BY ROBERT BURNS.

gaed a weasu' gaet yestreen—
A gaet I fear I'll dearly rue,
I gat me death frae twa' sweet een,
Two lovely een o' bonny blue.

'Twas not her golden ringlets bright,
Her lips like roses wet wi' dew,
Her heaving bosom, lily white,
It was her een sae bonny blue!

She talk'd she smil'd, my heart she wyl'd,
She charm'd my saul, I wist na' how;
And ay the stound, the deadly wound,
Cam frae her een, sae bonny blue.

But 'spare to speak, and slow to speed,'
She'll aiblens listen to my vow;
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead,
To her twa een, sae bonny blue!

A correspondent requests the publication of the following simple receipt to cure cancers, which he pronounces effectual from his own experience, as well as some hundreds of others.

"Take a bushel of red oak bark, and burn it to ashes! lap the ashes and boil them in three gallons of water, until the water is reduced to one gallon, then strain it, and boil it again till it is reduced to a thick substance similar to butter-milk or cream; then spread a plaister of it on silk or lint, and renew the plaister once in two hours until the roots of the cancer are well cured. It will sometimes take four, and sometimes six plaisters; but dont be discouraged if it should take twelve.

ANECDOTE.

IN the year 1775, a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, assisted by his people, working in harvest, killed a rattle snake, and soon after, having occasion to go home, took up by mistake his son's jacket, and put it on; the son was a stripling, and both their jackets were made of the same kind of cloth. The old man being warm did not button the jacket till he got to the house, then found it much too little for him; he instantly conceived the idea, that he had been imperceptibly bitten by the rattle snake and swelled by the effects of the poison. He grew suddenly very ill, and was put to bed. The people about him were very much alarmed, and sent for two or three physicians; one of whom poured down his throat a pint of melted lard—another gave him plantain—and the third made him drink hoar-hound tea, made very strong. Notwithstanding all, he grew worse, and was to all appearance on the verge of dissolution; when the son came home, with the old gentleman's jacket hanging like a bag about him.—The whole mystery was at once unravelled, and the poor farmer notwithstanding his drenches of hog's fat, plantain and hoar-hound, was well in an instant.

I ONCE more call on the CREDITORS of the late Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, deceased, as well those indebted on open accounts, as on bonds, to be speedy in payment, as the circumstances of the estate require an immediate adjustment of the same, (*the legatees being desirous to obtain their apportions*) and therefore no indulgence need be expected.——Those who have claims, are desired to bring them in properly attested, as the estate will be given up next Fall, after which period I shall not think myself bound to answer any claim whatever.

STEPHEN SOUTHALL,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, June 4, 1793. [4*t*]

I SHALL in future keep a HORSE and CHAISE to HIRE, either separate or together. HENRY BALL.

Richmond, June 6, 1793.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE subscriber begs permission, to return his warmest acknowledgements, to his Friends and the Public for the respectable patronage the APOTHECARIES HALL has been honored with, from its first establishment, and to assure them, of his unremitting endeavours, to deserve its continuance.

He has just received by the Powhatan, and other ships from London, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of every denomination, in practice—having also taken care, to import most of those articles which, tho' obsolete, are sometimes called for.—He will not impose a FALSHOOD on the public, by declaring, that his Medicines are from the Apothecaries Hall London, and that consequently he can afford to sell them 20 per cent. cheaper, than usual—because it is a fact well known to Practitioners, and others who have had their Medicines from that Company, that they are generally, from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than elsewhere.—*His* Medicines, are purchased from Wholesale Druggists in London, (who also supply the Company at the Apothecaries Hall) and are laid in to the best advantage—he will therefore dispose of them on as low terms as any other in his line, WHO ACT FROM PRINCIPLE—He will only add, that not an article of Medicine shall ever be imposed upon a purchaser, that is not perfectly genuine, and of the best quality, and on this principle alone, he stakes his reputation, and that of the Apothecaries Hall.

J. K. READ.

Richmond, May 27, 1793. [6*t.f.*]

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has established a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the house commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-House*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has constantly for sale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all sizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He also carries on the PLUMBING business in all its various branches, such as SHEET-LEAD of any thickness, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnston* and *John Johnston*, infants, by the said *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, administrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnson*, deceased, *William Duerson* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnson*, *Sarah Johnson*, *Molly Johnson*, *Nancy Johnson*, *James Johnson* and *Aquilla Johnson*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnson* the younger, deceased; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joseph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priscilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnson* the elder, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——, in the county of *Spotsylvania*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news-paper, published in the town of Petersburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on easy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

BY AUTHORITY.
By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

AND I DO hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of (L. S.) April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the United States, having been pleased to transmit to me a copy of his Proclamation, promulgating the existence of a war between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one part, and France on the other, "Declaring the disposition of the United States to observe a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition." And whereas, it is proper that injunctions, so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of the United States, should receive all the aid of this government, towards their invariable observance by the citizens of this Commonwealth:—I HAVE thought expedient to issue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, earnestly exhorting all the good people of Virginia, to observe with fidelity, the injunctions contained in the said Proclamation, and enjoining all officers, civil and military, respectively, to be vigilant in preserving and promoting a friendly and impartial disposition towards the belligerent powers.

GIVEN under my Hand, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this fourteenth day of (L.S.) May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the seventeenth. HENRY LEE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the United States having been pleased to communicate to me, that a treaty will be held with the hostile Indian tribes, on or about the first day of June at Lower Sandusky; and it being essential as well to promote the important objects of the said Treaty as to secure the personal safety of the commissioners employed in the negociation thereof, that no hostile incursion shall be made by the citizens of this Commonwealth, into, or near the Indian country, north of the river Ohio.

I HAVE thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, requiring the good people of this Commonwealth to avoid all hostile incursions into, or near the Indian country, north of the Ohio, until the issue of the said treaty is known and made public: And I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, to be vigilant in preventing such incursions, as well as in promoting to the utmost of their authority the objects of the said treaty, and the safety of the commissioners negociating the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Rich-
(L.S.) mond, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the seventeenth. HENRY LEE.

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouse*, where he has just received a cargo of the best materials, and chosen by skilful workmen, particularly to suit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or those who choose to work their mill-stones with balance or swivel horns, may have the horns made here, and sunk by a professed miller, and the runners shall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the stones will be balanced, or hung miller-wise, (generally speaking) at all times.

Directions given (*gratis*) to purchasers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An assortment of superfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to suit the stones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the success I have met with in selling materials of this kind, prompts me to solicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may rest assured I will furnish them with unexceptionable materials at reasonable prices for cash.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. [e184]

At a Court continued and held for Henrico *county, at the Courthouse, on* Saturday *the* 11*th day of* May, 1793.

OBADIAH CLARKE, Plaintiff, } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
JOHN BECKLEY, Defendant, }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of *August* court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette* for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of *Henrico*, in this county, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A copy)
ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the present situation of French affairs in Europe, it is to be wished that every friend to mankind would interest himself in seconding the efforts of the defenders of liberty, the armed citizens and soldiers of the French republic.

To advance this benevolent design as much as possible, The PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY of the Friends of Liberty and Equality in Philadelphia, animated at all times by these liberal sentiments which laid the foundation of their society, did at their meeting of the 30th of April last, resolve to open a subscription with a view to purchase flour and other provisions, to be offered as a donation, and sent to the republic of France.

In consequence of the preceding resolution, the Society have deposited in the hands of Citizens Philip Freneau, No. 209, Market-street, B. F. Bache, No. 111, Market-street, D. C. Claypoole, No. 3, South 3d street, and at the City-Tavern, subscription books, signed by the President and Secretary, and sealed on every sheet with the Society's seal, in which shall be entered the free gift of every person who wishes to contribute for this purpose.

The different Printers in the United States, as friends to mankind, are requested to insert the above invitation in their papers, and to encourage the friends of France in the Union, to open subscriptions upon similar plans in their respective cities and towns, the proceeds of which, as soon as filled, to be remitted into the common stock, in some central place, which shall be fixed as soon as a certain number of subscribers have handed in their names.

By order of the Society,
P. BARRIER, President.
A. C. DU PLAINE, Sec